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THE PROPOSAL FOR THE REVIVAL OF TRANSPORTATION.

A few daring robbers who have seized people in the streets of London, and seemed to defy the control of the police and the penalties of justice, have awakened the English mind, and affected the penal administration of Great Britain. Sometimes Colonel Jann is the hero of philanthropic enthusiasm—then the Irish System is said to be the true agency for reform. But by and bye some daring desperadoes and rickety men cast a doubt on the moral efficacy of prisons and penal schools, and those who are actuated only by the bearing of public institutions on their own tranquility and safety call once more for the lash, the transport ship, and the galleys. There can be no doubt whatever that the prevailing feeling of the English people is a simple desire to get rid of criminals, and to restore a sense of security to householders and travellers. They are supremely indifferent to the moral reformation of fellows who cut your purse or your throat. Thus, whenever any panic seizes the popular mind, the general cry is in favour of transportation.

It would not be at all astonishing if those floating notions which point to our newly discovered lands as a proper sphere were to take some shape and form. Mr. MAHAR, for example, who lives in one of the London squares and sees company will be loud in declarations in favour of transportation. A supply of shepherds from Newgate, pretty constantly repeated, would take, in his mind, the shape of a boom. It is, however, for the colonies already existing—for the people who cannot live in a London square, but upon whom the future burden of this system must be imposed, to watch and thwart all these schemes and to resist them with vehement resolution. The more it can be shown that transportation is reserved only for the greatest criminals the less reason we can have to desire it. There was a time when offenders were transported for next to nothing. Crimes that would be punished now with three months' imprisonment, were visited with seven years of exile. It thus happened that a considerable proportion of the prisoners who came to these colonies were not guilty of crimes of any deep dye. At present, men who are transported have fairly earned that distinction, and no society on whom they can be inflicted, unless grossly perverted, could regard them with anything but aversion.

It is absurd to tell us that they would be fixed in the first instance outside the limits of settlement. It is impossible to retain them within such bounds. They would cross the border on the first opportunity, and make themselves felt by their depredations. If we except those natives who have been inspired by a vicious Press with a contempt for the laws, and who have been encouraged to acts of violence and robbery by the ostentatious protection of criminals, almost all the crime of the country may be traced to the influx of liberated offenders, many of whom have reached the free colonies from Western Australia. The mischievous influence of such men shows itself in various forms. They import all the vices of their previous condition. They are the great abettors and encouragers of iniquity. They make themselves felt with their detestable morals in the jury-box, and even in the columns of newspapers. It may be affirmed now, as in all former times, that the influence of such men is pernicious to the order of society, debasing to political institutions, and often presenting to the world the most hideous examples of depravity. These evils would not show themselves in a large community and in the midst of great moral and intellectual competition, or even in a small community, where the elements supplied by a foreign convict tend to corrupt the very fountains of life in a small community. They inflict evil in proportion to the perfection of their concentration in the mind of the convict and the smaller social surface upon which he acts.

No one who saw transportation in its palmy days, and felt its mischief during the time of transition, would ever consent to its renewal. Even now it is a burden upon our charities, and loads us with the encumbrance of penal establishments in frightful disproportion to the numbers of the people. It is said indeed that we should be enriched by the labour of white slaves; but who would be enriched? Those only who, by employing them, would escape the payment of full wages. Every system which depresses the value of labour simply by taking from it a portion of its price, is beneficial only to a class, and must be mischievous to the many. It is perfectly clear that no importation of convicts can materially benefit society at large, and it is too late now to argue in favour of forced labour, or to deny that coercion must demoralise the man who exercises as much as the man who suffers it. However this may be, it is the business of the colonies to protest against the experiment. They have tolerated in silence the colony of Western Australia, where there are now 9000 males and about 5000 females, sequestered from the other parts of this continent. Thus separated by impervious thickets, and a vast trackless desert, it is difficult for the convict to escape. But any attempt to add to this comparatively moderate establishment, and so to throw by seaboard a larger number of criminals on the denser populations, would justify the most serious anxiety, and the loudest remonstrances.

What the effect of such appeals may be it is not necessary to conjecture. The British Government might think that a single voice could be safely neglected, and that the subdivision of the people into several colonies would prevent their united action. A feeling however of deep regret and disgust would take possession of all thoughtful minds, and must inevitably leave a sense of bitter wrong. For many years the colonists have supposed the question of transportation finally settled. They remonstrated when they were much weaker than they are now. Smarting as they did under the accumulated mischiefs of former systems they united as one man in seeking relief. That relief was nobly granted. It was accepted as a pledge for all time. It was deemed impossible that any Minister should even dream of reviving transportation; and to make assurance more sure the various legislatures of the colonies placed upon record their views, and transmitted them to the Crown under the seal of public authority. Were transportation to be renewed all faith in the Home Government would be shaken. It would be felt that we are never safe, and it needs not to be proved that a sense of injury and a fear of its repetition are not very far from the sentiment of hatred.

The language of the British Press on the subject must not be taken simply the opinions of the British Government, but should this tendency of public feeling in Great Britain more strikingly reveal itself, it will be doubtless the duty of the people of this colony to offer the most strenuous opposition. There are many commercial

and political questions which may admit of a difference of opinion, but there cannot be any conflict between us in reference to transportation. No one who witnessed the happy effects which followed from the change in many particulars could desire that it should be revoked. No man cognisant of the evils that still survive, and which the slow hand of time and death can alone subdue, would dare, even in view of cheaper labour, to mutter a request for the revival of transportation. The strongest aversion to the exploded system is, however, compatible with the admission that to many convicts it was the means of restoration and of opulence, and that some became very estimable members of society.

When persons of that class imperceptibly find their way to a new colony, we should never think either of exposing their history or denying their reform. If they come, however, it must be as free men, bearing no brand, and not in chains, but having the claims which belong to humanity, however obscure or however feeble. To persecute and drive out industrious persons would be highly reprehensible, and worthy only of a narrow phariseism; but to establish conviction as a distinct element of colonization is to deny the lessons of experience, and to deserve all the evils immortality is sure to bring.

(Sydney Morning Herald, February 17.)

PROTECTION IN AUSTRALIA.

An enquiry was conducted by a select committee last session nominally into the broad question of the state of manufactures and agriculture in the colony. In reality, however, it was little more than a catechetical enquiry by certain well-known Protectionists, and with what result can be easily guessed. Mr. ANKOLD, who was one of the committee, never attended; Mr. MACLEAY attended but once, and Mr. FORSTER was left alone to do duty as sentinel on behalf of free trade. But though a one-sided affair, there are some points in the evidence which do not at all go to sustain the intended conclusion, and which, coming from the quarters it does, deserves notice; and this was particularly the case with respect to the cloth manufacture.

Cloth weaving is a manufacture natural to a country where so much wool is produced. Before the discovery of gold there were several factories at work, and this branch of industry bade fair to be steadily progressive. But of course the high wages of the gold times closed the mills. Some of them have recently been reopened. No ingenuity, of course, can make out that it was free trade that stopped the manufacture. The phenomenon was too directly traceable to its real cause to admit of any dispute on that point. Nor can it be pretended that a protective alteration in the tariff, or the expectation of such an alteration, has given the renewed start to the manufacture. But it was desired to draw the conclusion that the manufacture could not flourish without an import duty of from ten to fifteen per cent. The manufacturers themselves, however, did not seem to be by any means so clear upon this point. There were only two of them brought forward as witnesses, and neither of them could be brought to any such protection as a necessity; they both admitted that it would increase their profits, but they would not say that they would be no profit without it. Mr. J. BYRNES said that since his renewal at his mills, the business has advanced rapidly, and that the only protection they require is that the inhabitants of the country should prefer the use of colonial to English cloth. Why should not this preference exist? Mr. BYRNES says it is owing partly to the ignorance of the consumer, who, in many cases, does not know the difference between the two articles, and partly to the fact that the retailers get a larger profit from the sale of the cheap, but inferior, imported article than they do upon that of home manufacture. The colonial article, however, though not finished off so nicely, he asserts is superior to the ordinary English tweeds, because the latter are made up so largely with a mixture of shoddy, while in the manufacture of colonial only genuine wool is used. If this is true, what we want is not protection but simply the practical education of the cloth-wearing classes. As a general rule, however, articles of everyday consumption cannot do themselves, and blow their own trumpet with sufficient effect.

In answer to a question by Mr. MACLEAY, Mr. BYRNES said that the colours in colonial cloth were as lasting as in English cloth, and even better; yet he admitted directly afterwards that the Volunteers, who had intended to have had their uniform made of colonial cloth, were forced to abandon the idea because the dye was so bad. He added, however, that blue was an exceedingly difficult colour, but that his sons had succeeded admirably with red, and that they were making fresh experiments with blue. This, we should take to be one of the good results of open competition.

Mr. ALLEN tried to make out that protection would raise the price of wool, and so benefit the squatter. But this could not be proved anyhow. The local demand for wool, even if every shred of cloth used in the colony were of colonial manufacture, would be small compared with the export, and the price it obtains here is regulated by the price it is likely to obtain at the wool sales in London.

Mr. CAMPBELL, who works Messrs. BARKER'S mills, opened out another point, which rather disconcerted his questioners. He had the audacity to say that it would be a good job for the colony if the cloth machinery now in use here were dropped over the South Head. The explanation of this is, that in the first instance none of the cloth-mills here were constructed on the best principles, most of them being mere adjuncts to flour-mills; and that during the interval of the gold-mania, while the mills have been closed, the machinery has become antiquated. Mr. CAMPBELL is not unfavourable to the imposition of duties, but he does not pretend that they are necessary in order to secure a profit. He says that if a new mill were erected in a convenient place near Sydney, with all the latest improvements in machinery, that it would compete with English manufactures. The value of a duty, he thinks, would be that it would enhance the profits, and so draw the attention of capitalists to an occupation which at present they neglect.

The great discouragement to the colonial manufacture arises, according to the testimony of both these witnesses, not from the want of protection, but from the working of the mercantile system. If no imported goods were sold except such as were sold at a profit, the colonial manufacturer would not dread the competition, for it appears that he can afford to sell at the same price at which bona fide imports can be sold. But it is the swamping of the markets by illegitimate consignments that makes it difficult to sell colonial produce at a fair price.

It is said that this evil would be cured by a

revised tariff. But unless the duty were very heavy, it is by no means clear that this would be the case. A duty that checked consignments altogether, and acted as a prohibitory one, would, no doubt, confine the market to the home producers; but to achieve this the duty must be very heavy—much heavier than the modesty of our Protectionists would allow them to ask for, and very much heavier than the great public of consumers is ever likely to grant. As long as there are consignments at all, there is room for illegitimate consignments as well as for legitimate ones. Wherever the latter can find a profit, the former will find scope. It is admitted that they are made recklessly, and in total carelessness of the capacity of the colonial market to absorb them, and that the object in making them is not profit, but simply the facility for obtaining money in London in the way of advances upon the credit of the venture. Gluts, therefore, would not be prevented, even if they were somewhat checked, by a ten per cent. duty, and moreover it should be borne in mind that it is quite as possible to have a glut from an over-manufacture as it is from an over-importation, and that this would be almost certain to happen some times if we had realised the *bona fide* of our protectionists, and possessed manufacturing power enough to supply all our local wants. That which is enough occasionally through excess of energy, prove too much. We have had an instance lately in England of how the cotton manufacturers can so over-produce, as not only to glut the home market, but every market in the world. Notwithstanding the recent cotton famine, so enormous was the over-production that the surplus stocks are scarcely yet worked off. The same thing might happen, on a smaller scale, within the limits of a protected colony.

One of the enquiries most pertinaciously insisted upon by the advocates of Protection, and repeated frequently to the witnesses summoned before the Select Committee of the Assembly is, What is to become of our colonial youth, if no artificial means are adopted to procure their employment in manufactures? It may sound strange at first sight, that in a country like this, scarcely dotted with population, such a question should be asked. Here we are on an enormous continent containing millions upon millions of acres. The first thing to be done is to explore that land, and to find out how much of it promises to be habitable and profitably occupiable. We have not hitherto achieved even this preliminary task. We do not know as yet what is the extent of even the superficial resources of our land; still less do we know the extent of its subterranean resources. Neither above ground nor below ground have we explored the length, breadth, and depth of our dominion. The raw material of wealth waits in vast abundance to be discovered, to be appropriated, and to be fashioned. There is an indefinite scope open for intelligent and energetic industry to overstep our soil, and to develop its capabilities.

At present we are but a handful of people, and we cannot overtake the work before us. The cry of all who are engaged in rural occupation is constantly for more men, and it is obvious that we cannot take up more land unless we have more men; and so after much discussion and oscillating of opinion to and fro it has come to be the settled public opinion, not only in this colony, but in all the continental colonies, that a steady immigration is essential to the progressive development of our prosperity, and that, to make sure of getting it, it is wise to appropriate a portion of the annual revenue to purchasing it. Yet though we thus tax ourselves to bring "more men from England," our protectionist friends are constantly running about wringing their hands, and exclaiming in distress, What are we to do with our children for there is no occupation for them.

In an old and densely populated country like England, it is difficult very often for parents to find a suitable opening for their children. Yet if a suitable opening of manufactures removed that want, as we are told it would, there ought to be no country in the world where that want should be less experienced than in England, for in no country are there so many factories. The English, however, look to emigration as the outlet for their surplus population. They do not find that even their enormous increase of manufacturing industry keeps pace with the increase of the population. Additional hands are every year, it is true, absorbed in the different factories, but there is still a surplus left for the emigration agent. This surplus betakes itself to countries where land is plentiful and cheap. The virgin earth it is which seems the refuge for increasing population. Some persons, with the Malthusian affluence upon them, have asked what is more new countries to stock, and have predicted sorrows as dire as the lot of that generation. We can leave it to those of little faith to despair of the future, and we can leave it to posterity to settle its own difficulties, without distressing our own minds by anticipating them. But for our time, at least, neither the world, nor our portion of the world, will suffer from over population. There will be fresh earth to be turned up in Australia long after all now living have made their final resting-place beneath the soil. For ourselves, and for our children's children, it will still be our task to replenish the earth and subdue it.

Yet, though all this is so obvious, people will still ask what they are to do with their children. The reason of this apparent anomaly is that there is a preference for city life over rural life, and for the occupation of skilled industry over the occupations of agricultural labour. In these colonies there is an undue concentration of population in the great cities, and an unwillingness on the part of that population to disperse. Not only new immigrants, but older colonists hang about the towns, and they therefore wish to keep their children about the towns too. There is a natural indisposition to scatter families, especially when the members are young.

It may be noticed, perhaps, that this is inconsistent with the repeated demand for cheap land, and easy access to the land. This demand, it will be said, must have arisen from a desire to settle on the soil, and therefore disproves the supposed tendency towards town life. But in reality it does nothing of the sort. The compression of people into the towns because they could not get on to the land was a myth, and free selection has not been availed of in any *bona fide* manner by town people. It would certainly seem as if our popular creed were either very contradictory to itself, or else that our reformers were divided into two antagonistic parties pulling in opposite directions. Our land reformers destroy the land revenue, for the sake of inducing all the disengaged population to fasten itself upon the soil and become freeholders, and, in support of their policy, they urge that in a young country, the occupation of the soil is the true destination

of the increasing population, and that no sacrifice is too great to secure, and even precipitate, that occupation. Our tariff reformers practically pooch-pooch this doctrine, and maintain that the true destination of the growing boys and girls is factory life, and that in order to force capitalists to build factories for them, all articles of consumption that can be locally produced shall be protected by heavy duties. Analogous as these two doctrines are, the odds of the business are against the men who are tremendous advocates for free selection are also out-and-out protectionists, and have not, apparently, the faintest idea that their cherished principles knock each other over like skittles.

(Sydney Morning Herald, February 6th and 7th.)

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN SYDNEY AND SUBURBS.

DURING the quarter that ended on the 31st December, 1862, the Australian spring, there were registered in the city of Sydney 501 births and 412 deaths. The average number of the previous five springs, corrected for increase of population, was 566 births and 425 deaths. The births, therefore, were considerably less, and the deaths slightly below the average. While the quarter was less fruitful of life, it was also less fruitful of death.

The natural increase of the city population during the quarter, by the excess of births over deaths, was 89 souls, being only half the increase of the preceding spring. The average increase of the five previous springs, computed on the present population, was 143, or 54 above the increase of the past quarter.

BIRTHS.—The quarter's birth rate was 34.19 per thousand of the city population, against an average of 38.65 in five corresponding quarters (1856-61).

DEATHS.—The annual rate of mortality in the quarter was 28.12 per thousand of the city population, against an average of 29.05 in the five preceding springs. In the spring quarter of 1861 the mortality was 25.83.

The numbers of births and deaths registered in the city during each of the last five springs, and during each of the last five years, with the estimated population in the middle of the year, were as follows:—

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE SPRING QUARTER OF 1863.

	1863.	1862.	1861.	1860.	1859.
Births	501	548	545	549	501
Deaths	412	411	338	372	412
Difference	89	137	207	177	89

In each year.

Population	64,763	55,376	55,996	57,143	58,151
Births	2,266	2,378	2,349	2,326	2,234
Deaths	1,647	1,406	1,396	1,249	1,381
Difference	619	972	953	1,077	853

In this table it is apparent that not only in the past quarter, but in the past year, the births were less numerous than in any corresponding period of the series. The quarter's deaths were more numerous than in either of the previous three quarters. The total number of deaths in the year exceeded the total of 1861 by 133, but was below the totals of 1858, 1859, and 1860.

The proportions which the numbers of births and deaths during each of the last six spring quarters bear to the living population of the city are given in the table below.

TABLE 2.—ANNUAL RATES OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE SPRING QUARTER.

	Death Rate, Mean of 5 years,		Mean of 6 years	
	1857-61.	1862.		
Summer	27.52 ..	24.40 ..	25.9	
Autumn.....	27.80 ..	23.44 ..	25.3	
Winter.....	27.22 ..	22.12 ..	24.7	

1863	40.44	29.90	25	33
1862	39.72	28.79	27	28
1861	39.26	25.83	26	24
1860	38.71	24.27	26	31
1859	38.12	25.83	26	41

The mean birth rate of our spring quarter is 36 and upwards per thousand of the population; the mean mortality approaches 29 per thousand. The births are 1 in 27, the deaths 1 in 36. In no spring has the birth rate been so high as in 1857 (40.44); in none has the mortality been so low as in 1860 (24.27).

The next table exhibits a comparative view of the birth and death rates in each of the four seasons.

TABLE 3.—ANNUAL RATE PER 1000 IN EACH OF THE FOUR SEASONS.

	Mean of 5 years.	Mean of 6 years.
Birth Rate.	1867-71.	1862-67.

Summer (March)	40.33	39.66
Autumn (June)	44.97	38.62
Winter (September)	42.29	41.50
Spring (December)	38.65	34.19

	Mean of 5 years.	Mean of 6 years.
Death Rate.	1867-71.	1862-67.

Summer	27.52	24.40
Autumn	27.30	23.44
Winter	32.60	29.10
Spring	29.06	28.12

The recorded facts of six years here show that in the winter season the Sydney birth-rate exceeds 42 per thousand; that in the spring season the mortality rises to nearly 29 per thousand, and in the winter falls to 21.

The results for the whole year are as under:—

TABLE 4.—BIRTH AND DEATH RATES IN THE YEAR.

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Birth Rate	41.96	40.70	38.42	41.22
Death Rate	32.61	21.86	23.77	28.34

The results deduced from the registration of six complete years are, that in proportion to every thousand persons inhabiting the city of Sydney there occur 41 births in the year and 28 deaths.

The number of deaths in the city at four periods of life during each of the last five springs was as follows.

TABLE 5.—DEATHS AT DIFFERENT AGES DURING THE SPRING QUARTER.

	1863.	1862.	1861.	1860.	1859.
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	1863.	1862.	1861.	1860.	1859.
Total Deaths	596	500	450	450	450
Under 5	262	231	163	173	204
5 to 20	44	30	33	24	26
20 to 60	146	118	111	128	175
60 and upwards	62	42	42	47	47

The deaths of infants under five years of age constitute nearly one half of the mortality of this city.

The principal causes of death are specified below.

TABLE 6.—DEATHS FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES DURING THE SPRING QUARTER.

	1863.	1862.	1861.	1860.	1859.
All causes	494	411	338	372	412

Epidemic	132	94	71	85	102
Nervous system	76	72	47	51	56
Lungs	60	48	50	68	64
Circulation	17	8	18	16	8
Digestive organs	64	32	42	42	70
Violence	30	25	32	38	21
Other causes	128	112	80	72	91

Fatal epidemic cases were more numerous during the past quarter than in any spring since 1858. Deaths from diseases of the digestive organs were more numerous than during any other spring in the series.

We now invite attention to the Suburbs.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE SUBURBS OF SYDNEY DURING THE SPRING QUARTER.

	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.
Births	478	406	378	341
Deaths	378	341	278	241

The difference between the mortality of the city and the mortality of the suburbs is 4.39 per thousand in favour of the suburbs. The deaths in the two years give nearly 23 per thousand for the city, and little more than 18 per thousand for the suburbs. Both in the city and in the suburbs the mortality of last year was much higher than in the year 1861.

(a) The population of the suburbs is estimated, on these data, to have stood on 30th June, 1862, as follows:—Balmmain, 4000; Glebe, 3500; Newtown, 4400; Chippendale, 7000; Paddington, 7000; Concord, 9400; St. George, 5600; St. Leonards, 3500. Total, 38,400. The probability is that these numbers are below the truth.

(b) The population of the suburbs is estimated, on these data, to have stood on 30th June, 1862, as follows:—Balmmain, 4000; Glebe, 3500; Newtown, 4400; Chippendale, 7000; Paddington, 7000; Concord, 9400; St. George, 5600; St. Leonards, 3500. Total, 38,400. The probability is that these numbers are below the truth.

(c) The population of the suburbs is estimated, on these data, to have stood on 30th June, 1862, as follows:—Balmmain, 4000; Glebe, 3500; Newtown, 4400; Chippendale, 7000; Paddington, 7000; Concord, 9400; St. George, 5600; St. Leonards, 3500. Total, 38,400. The probability is that these numbers are below the truth.

(d) The population of the suburbs is estimated, on these data, to have stood on 30th June, 1862, as follows:—Balmmain, 4000; Glebe, 3500; Newtown, 4400; Chippendale, 7000; Paddington, 7000; Concord, 9400; St. George, 5600; St. Leonards, 3500. Total, 38,400. The probability is that these numbers are below the truth.

(e) The population of the suburbs is estimated, on these data, to have stood on 30th June, 1862, as follows:—Balmmain, 4000; Glebe, 3500; Newtown, 4400; Chippendale, 7000; Paddington, 7000; Concord, 9400; St. George, 5600; St. Leonards, 3500. Total, 38,400. The probability is that these numbers are below the truth.

(f) The population of the suburbs is estimated, on these data, to have stood on 30th June, 1862, as follows:—Balmmain, 4000; Glebe, 3500; Newtown, 4400; Chippendale, 7000; Paddington, 7000; Concord, 9400; St. George, 5600; St. Leonards, 3500. Total, 38,400. The probability is that these numbers are below the truth.

(g) The population of the suburbs is estimated, on these data, to have stood on 30th June, 1862, as follows:—Balmmain, 4000; Glebe, 3500; Newtown, 4400; Chippendale, 7000; Paddington, 7000; Concord, 9400; St. George, 5600; St. Leonards, 3500. Total, 38,400. The probability is that these numbers are below the truth.

(h) The population of the suburbs is estimated, on these data, to have stood on 30th June, 1862, as follows:—Balmmain, 4000; Glebe, 3500; Newtown, 4400; Chippendale, 7000; Paddington, 7000; Concord, 9400; St. George, 5600; St. Leonards, 3500. Total, 38,400. The probability is that these numbers are below the truth.

(i) The population of the suburbs is estimated, on these data, to have stood on 30th June, 1862, as follows:—Balmmain, 4000; Glebe, 3500; Newtown, 4400; Chippendale, 7000; Paddington, 7000; Concord, 9400; St. George, 5600; St. Leonards, 3500. Total, 38,400. The probability is that these numbers are below the truth.

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(k) The population of the suburbs is estimated, on these data, to have stood on 30th June, 1862, as follows:—Balmmain, 4000; Glebe, 3500; Newtown, 4400; Chippendale, 7000; Paddington, 7000; Concord, 9400; St. George, 5600; St. Leonards, 3500. Total, 38,400. The probability is that these numbers are below the truth.

(l) The population of the suburbs is estimated, on these data, to have stood on 30th June, 1862, as follows:—Balmmain, 4000; Glebe, 3500; Newtown, 4400; Chippendale, 7000; Paddington, 7000; Concord, 9400; St. George, 5600; St. Leonards, 3500. Total, 38,400. The probability is that these numbers are below the truth.

(m) The population of the suburbs is estimated, on these data, to have stood on 30th June, 1862, as follows:—Balmmain, 4000; Glebe, 3500; Newtown, 4400; Chippendale, 7000; Paddington, 7000; Concord, 9400; St. George, 5600; St. Leonards, 3500. Total, 38,400. The probability is that these numbers are below the truth.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

First-class Horses.

BURT and CO. are instructed by H. H. Brown, Esq., of Gresham, to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, next week, 18 first-class young horses, all well broken, and a really good lot, with style, size, and action combined.

American Waggon and Harness.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Friday, at 11 o'clock.

An American six-ton wagon, with harness for 4 horses, 50 Superior Young Horses.

Bred by Isaac Shepherd, Esq., at Whoo, at the Campden Yards, on TUESDAY next, the 24th instant.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Isaac Shepherd, Esq., to sell by auction, at the above Yards, on TUESDAY next, at 2 o'clock.

45 superior young horses, from the well-known stud at Whoo. They contain 10 strong fillies and 35 colts, suited for coach and cart work, all in fine condition; they are principally bays, roans and blacks, amongst them are several match pairs.

Mr. Shepherd's horses have for years realised the top price of the season, from the fact of his horses possessing style, size, and quality, and being suited for general work.

Thursday's General Sale.

M. R. CHARLES MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

A pair of splendid carriage horses, The variety of saddle and harness horses, spring cars, drays, bays, and geldings, &c.

Substantial Family Carriage.

M. R. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from John Douglas, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 11 o'clock.

A strong English-built family phaeton, in good order, with covered gig, very roomy, and adapted for either town or country.

Draft of Broken and Unbroken Horses.

M. R. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. Shonahan to sell by auction, at the Campden Yards, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 2 o'clock.

A draft of strong upstanding colts and fillies, several of which are broken in to saddle and harness.

Right of Head of Horse and Cattle bearing the DC Brand.

M. R. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. James O'Brien to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 20th February, at 12 o'clock.

The right of the DC brand of horses and cattle, formerly the property of the late Daniel McCarthy, deceased, now residing on Mrs. Doyle's ground, at Bolland's Plains, county of Monaghan. The cattle, contained in 1855 of 30 head (more or less) horses, and 150 head (more or less) cattle, and have since considerably increased.

Preliminary Notice.

M. R. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Stephen Phillips, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Campden Yards, on an early day.

20 head of horses (including some broken-in ones), in good condition, and suitable for all kinds of harness and saddle.

Martyn's Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, and 255, Castlereagh-street.

M. R. CHARLES MARTYN holds a regular SALE BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY, 20th February, at 11 o'clock.

All parties sending horses or cattle, carriage, &c., to be sold, are requested to send instructions previous to sale, stating brands, year, qualifications, &c., for sale. No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale.

Proceeds payable immediately after sale.

On THURSDAY, February 19th, at 11 o'clock, at the Old Bank of Australia.

Important Sale by Auction of Handmade Gilt Pier Glass Chandeliers and Dressing Glasses.

Handmade Chandeliers, with colored and hand-painted shades, and a large quantity of hand-made glassware, with plate-glass doors, &c., &c.

Just landed ex Spry of the Ocean.

M. R. WALTER BRADLEY has been favoured with instructions from the importer to sell by auction, at the Rooms, 239, George-street, THIS DAY, February 19, at 11 o'clock.

W in diamond & at side.

33-45-11 cases handsome pier glasses, all modern shapes Mahogany chandeliers, &c.

Terms at sale.

On SATURDAY, February 21st, at 11 o'clock, at the Old Bank of Australia.

Very Superior Household Furniture.

Large Oak Bookcase, with drawers, and glass doors, containing a large quantity of books, &c.

Handmade Dining Table, with drawers, and glass doors, containing a large quantity of books, &c.

Handmade Bedstead, with drawers, and glass doors, containing a large quantity of books, &c.

Handmade Dressing Table, with drawers, and glass doors, containing a large quantity of books, &c.

Handmade Wardrobe, with drawers, and glass doors, containing a large quantity of books, &c.

Handmade Chest of Drawers, with drawers, and glass doors, containing a large quantity of books, &c.

Handmade Bedstead, with drawers, and glass doors, containing a large quantity of books, &c.

Handmade Dressing Table, with drawers, and glass doors, containing a large quantity of books, &c.

Handmade Wardrobe, with drawers, and glass doors, containing a large quantity of books, &c.

Handmade Chest of Drawers, with drawers, and glass doors, containing a large quantity of books, &c.

Handmade Bedstead, with drawers, and glass doors, containing a large quantity of books, &c.

Handmade Dressing Table, with drawers, and glass doors, containing a large quantity of books, &c.

Handmade Wardrobe, with drawers, and glass doors, containing a large quantity of books, &c.

Handmade Chest of Drawers, with drawers, and glass doors, containing a large quantity of books, &c.

Handmade Bedstead, with drawers, and glass doors, containing a large quantity of books, &c.

Handmade Dressing Table, with drawers, and glass doors, containing a large quantity of books, &c.

Handmade Wardrobe, with drawers, and glass doors, containing a large quantity of books, &c.

Handmade Chest of Drawers, with drawers, and glass doors, containing a large quantity of books, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, by Mr. T. W. BOWDEN, at the Commissariat Stores, on THURSDAY next, the 20th February, at 10 o'clock.

A great variety of goods (chiefly ironmongery) no longer required for the public service, never having been used or issued from the department, comprising:

Anvils, adzes, and axes, for carpenters, shipwrights, and wheelwrights; pole axes, broad axes, axe trees, forges, from 10 to 100 gallons; caldrons; boilers; bolts, straight, hooked, and dash; of sizes; miners' hammers, ring hammers, cart and dray boxes; bolts, shavings boxes and brushes; harness buckles, brass and iron; miners' candles; drag, claw, truss, and breaching chains; mortice and socket chisels; maces; and smiths' chisels, cast-iron cisterns, fronts for boilers, gauges; gouges; miners' drills; axes; and sockets; hammers; adzes, smiths' hammers; axes; shingling, and miners'; hinges; brass and iron bolts; book and eye, port, and H. assorted; hose, boilers, hoop iron, sheet iron, by iron, smoothing and Italian iron, low iron, soldering, caulking, sagging, boring, plane, and palm iron.

The above will be sold on and view the day previous to the sale.

TO BE SOLD, by auction, by Mr. T. W. BOWDEN, at the Commissariat Stores, on THURSDAY, the 20th February, at 11 o'clock.

The undermentioned unsold stores, landed from her Majesty's ships, on account of the Commissariat General of her Majesty's Navy.

An assortment of rope, hammocks, canvas, cook's skinning, ropes, &c., &c.

TO BE SOLD, by auction, by Mr. T. W. BOWDEN, at the Commissariat Stores, on THURSDAY, the 20th February, at 11 o'clock.

The balance of the cargo of Baltic deals ex India, comprising:

Red Baltic deals, 9 x 3, 11 x 3.

The above are of the celebrated Crown brand, and unsurpassed quality by any cargo ever imported in this port.

The small balance still remaining after completing deliveries of the former sale will be cleared without reserve, and purchasers must be prepared to take immediate delivery, as the India is only waiting for the closing of this account, to proceed to sea.

TO BE SOLD, by auction, by Mr. T. W. BOWDEN, at the Commissariat Stores, on THURSDAY, the 20th February, at 11 o'clock.

Drummers, Chas. Moore and Co. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, and TO-MORROW, Friday, the 20th, at 11 o'clock.

14 cases useful goods, the stock of a stockkeeper retiring.

TO BE SOLD, by auction, by Mr. T. W. BOWDEN, at the Commissariat Stores, on THURSDAY, the 20th February, at 11 o'clock.

Drummers, Chas. Moore and Co. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day.

A large quantity of seasonable drapery, Manchester goods, &c., &c.

TO BE SOLD, by auction, by Mr. T. W. BOWDEN, at the Commissariat Stores, on THURSDAY, the 20th February, at 11 o'clock.

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TO BE SOLD, by auction, by Mr. T. W. BOWDEN, at the Commissariat Stores, on THURSDAY, the 20th February, at 11 o'clock.

Sewing Machines.

To Bootmakers, Leather Workers, Wholesale Houses, Manufacturing Tailors, and others.

Ex Star of Peace, Mitchell, from London.

On account of whom it may concern.

Damaged by sea water.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

One case containing One Thomas' patent sewing machine.

Balance of Cargo of Superior Crown Baltic Deals ex India, from Stockholm.

For Positively Unreserved Sale.

On Circular Quay, foot of New Pitt-street.

On FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 20th February.

To Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, 20th February, at 11 o'clock.

The balance of the cargo of Baltic deals ex India, comprising:

Red Baltic deals, 9 x 3, 11 x 3.

The above are of the celebrated Crown brand, and unsurpassed quality by any cargo ever imported in this port.

The small balance still remaining after completing deliveries of the former sale will be cleared without reserve, and purchasers must be prepared to take immediate delivery, as the India is only waiting for the closing of this account, to proceed to sea.

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14 cases useful goods, the stock of a stockkeeper retiring.

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Drummers, Chas. Moore and Co. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Wool, Tallow, Soap, Hides, &c.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Store, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 19th February, at 11 o'clock.

757 bales wool, 28 bales tallow, 1900 sheepskins, 627 hides, &c.

REGENTVILLE RIVER FARM, COMPRISING THE WESTERN DIVISION OF THE ESTATE, Situated in the County of Wick, about 11 MILES FROM REGENTVILLE, and including also THE REGENTVILLE STREAM MILL AND FACTORY.

Terms at sale.

Take-unexceptionable. For full particulars, to Messrs. M. Carby and Son, solicitors, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by THE MORTGAGEES to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 19th March.

The whole of the western division of the Regentville Estate, consisting of THE RIVER BANK FARM, THE STREAM FLOUR MILL AND CLOTH FACTORY.

No. 1—Known as Joyce's Farm, containing 51 ACRES 1 ROOD, 20 PERCHES.

No. 2—Known as Joyce's Farm, containing 141 ACRES 2 Roods 24 PERCHES.

No. 3—Known as Joyce's Farm, containing 19 ACRES 1 Rood 24 PERCHES.

No. 4—Known as Joyce's Farm, containing 21 ACRES 2 Roods 24 PERCHES.

No. 5—Known as Joyce's Farm, containing 21 ACRES 2 Roods 24 PERCHES.

No. 6—Known as Joyce's Farm, containing 21 ACRES 2 Roods 24 PERCHES.

No. 7—Known as Joyce's Farm, containing 21 ACRES 2 Roods 24 PERCHES.

No. 8—Known as Joyce's Farm, containing 21 ACRES 2 Roods 24 PERCHES.

No. 9—Known as Joyce's Farm, containing 21 ACRES 2 Roods 24 PERCHES.

No. 10—Known as Joyce's Farm, containing 21 ACRES 2 Roods 24 PERCHES.

MAHANO DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.

Framed Adelaide Hay,
 More or less damaged.
THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction
 at the Depot, **THIS DAY**, at 2 o'clock sharp
 without reserve,
 27 bales Adelaide hay, in lots to suit purchasers, all
 more or less damaged.
 Produce Sale,
 Railway Auction Depot.
THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction
 at the above Depot, **THIS DAY**, commencing
 at 11 o'clock, with
 Milch and fat cows, calves, lambs, and pigs.
 On the north side of the Yarr, at 2 o'clock.

Pressed hay, hides, skins, poultry, butter, eggs
Honey, lard, bone, cheese, potatoes
And all kinds of produce and garden produce
In lots to suit purchasers,
And will conclude with
Horses, vehicles, harness, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Milch Cows and Calves and Springers.

At the Railway Auction Depot, on THURSDAY next
12th instant, at 11 o'clock sharp.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Depot, THURSDAY, 12th instant, at 11 o'clock sharp, Several lots of milch cows, some with calves at foot, and others springing.

The attention of dairymen, storekeepers, private fairs and others is called to the above sale, as the auctioneer is satisfied that the wants of all can be well supplied.

South Country Calves and Lambs.

At the Railway Auction Depot, on THURSDAY next
12th instant, at 11 o'clock.

THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction at the Depot, as above, on THURSDAY, 12th instant, Several drafts of very prime calves and lambs, recommended as being superior to anything seen in market for months past.

Most Important Collection of the Far-famed Glamorgan Dairy Herd, Stock, &c.

At Glamfield, Liverpool.

THEOMAS DAWSON has received instructions from John Douglas, Esq., to sell by public auction, at Glenislad, on **TUESDAY, 3rd March, 1893,** a stock of—

100 head of female cattle, consisting of
40 milch cows, in full milk and springing
40 heifers, 1, 2, and 3 years old
3 bulls

Lot of pigs
3 unbroken horses
Drags, carts, &c.
1 bridle.

Intending purchasers are reminded that the above are chiefly bred at Glenislad, and reserved by the proprietor for two years; consequently may be considered the pick of that noted dairy herd.

The whole is now being cleared off in consequence of the death of John Douglas.

Arrangements will be made with the Great South Railway for the first train leaving Sydney to stop within easy distance of Glenislad, to set down intending purchasers.

Wool, Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins, Moss Beef, &c.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay THIS DAY, Thursday, 19th February, at a quarter half-past 10 o'clock precisely,

- 68 bales wool
- 28 casks tallow
- Lot hides
- Lot sheepskins
- 25 casks moss beef &c.

Weekly Produce Sale, **FRIDAY, 20th February.**
Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, Horns, Leather, &
MESSRS. DURHAM AND IRWIN will
by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, Sydney, at 11 o'clock, the following

Quay, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Bales wool
Sheepskins
Casks tallow
Hides, horns, leather, &c.
Terms, cash.

Under Distraint for Rent.

MR. H. D. COOKBURN has been
 instructed to sell by auction, **THIS DAY,**
 11 o'clock, on the Premises, Botany Road, Water
 Estate, opposite O'Rooke's Half-way House,
 Horses, cows, milk cart, cans, household furniture,
 effects.

Terms, cash.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Thomas Iely, Esq., to sell at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, the 1st February, at 11 o'clock, 197 head of fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

R. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from **P. Bryan, Esq.**, to sell, at **Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, 19th February** at 11 o'clock,
100 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers

MR. W. FULLAGAR has been instructed by J. B. Rundle to sell, at his Yearly DAY, the 19th instant, 108 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received

structions from Mr. James Seville to sell
auction, at Mr. John Fallagar's, on MONDAY next, 2
instant, at 11 o'clock,
250 (two hundred and fifty) head of prime fat bullocks
lots, from the celebrated Warrah Station.
F. and S. would particularly direct the attention of
trade to this sale.

PARRAMATTA

The Sale by Auction at Williams' Family Hotel, advertised for this day, is POSTPONED until to-morrow and the day following—viz., FRIDAY, the 20th, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, when

MR. JOHN TAYLOR will sell the remainder of the first-class household furniture and stock-in-trade, consisting of

Pianofortes, dining and drawing room furniture, carpets, floorcloths, matting, bedsteads, beds and bedsteads, plated goods, glass, china, and earthenware, hitherto and laundry utensils, wines, carriages, dogs, gigs, horses, cows, pigs, &c.

Commencing each day at 11 o'clock.

N.B.—Everything to be sold without reserve.

FRIDAY, the 20th, and SATURDAY, the 21st
February.
Important Sale of
Superior Household Furniture, Pianos, Carriages
Wines, &c.

The whole of the household furniture, stock, &c., consisting of
Brilliant-toned pianofortes
Superior rosewood and mahogany sideboards

Spanish mahogany, loc, and card tables
Extending and telescope dining tables, of various sizes
Trafalgar and other chairs and sofas, in hairle
damask, and moreoco
Chandeliers
Bookcases and secretaires
Large-sized pier and chimney glassess
Ancient and modern oil paintings

Choice engravings
 Out glass, beautiful china
 Elegant chandeliers, lustres, and grandoles
 Velvet pile, Brussels, and other carpets
 Clocks, wardrobes, linen presses
 Marble toilet tables, washstands and furniture
 Chests of drawers
 Handsome toilet glasses
 Boxes, looking glasses, and handkerchiefs

Drum, iron, and manogany bedssteads
Hair and wool mattresses
Feather beds, &c.
Family carriages, excellent dogcarts
Stanhope gig
2 milch cows
3 pigs
Garden roller, &c. Also,
A quantity of very superior wines.

The whole of this superb furniture will be sold without reserve, and may be inspected on the day prior to the sale.

Catalogues will shortly be ready, and may be obtained at the place of sale, or at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, Church-street, Parramatta.

(N.B.)—The celebrity to which Williams' Family Hotel has attained renders it unnecessary for the Auctioneer to call more than call the attention of the public to this important sale, as it is well known that the whole of the furniture is of first-class quality, and requires no eulogy.

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